

# The Dome of the Pulitzer Building will be Illuminated To-night

EXTRA.  
2 O'CLOCK.

EIGHT PAGES.

ROHLE  
IS  
DEAD.

Murdered on the  
Night of His  
Escape.

SHOT IN HEAD.

His Body Found Opposite  
Sing Sing This  
Morning.

ESCAPED APRIL 20.

Probable Quarrel with  
Palister After the  
Flight.

IDENTIFICATION CERTAIN.

Detective Jackson and Keeper  
Connaughton Sure of It.

SING SING, N. Y., May 10.—A body was found floating in the Hudson River, opposite Sing Sing, this morning which has been identified by both Principal Keeper Connaughton and State Detective Jackson as that of Frank W. Rohle, the condemned murderer who escaped from the prison death-house on the night of April 20.

When the body had been washed it was found that Rohle had been shot in the right side of the head.

Attributed to the supposition that Palister and Rohle quarreled and that Palister shot his companion.

At first it was the theory of the prison officials that both Palister and Rohle were drowned in the attempt to escape.

The night, it will be remembered, was very stormy.

Rain fell in torrents, the wind was very high and the foggy sea was lashed into fury.

It was this storm, that kept every one indoors and induced the prison guards themselves to seek shelter, that facilitated the escape of the murderers from the prison yard.



FRANK ROHLE

Detective Jackson immediately went down to the river with the fisherman.

By that time a curious crowd had gathered around the river's edge. They made way for Connaughton, Jackson and the fisherman.

The body was drawn as close to the shore as the law would permit, it being the law that no body found in the water shall be brought ashore until it has been viewed by a coroner.

Principal Keeper Connaughton and State Detective Jackson got into the fisherman's boat and rowed to the body.

They examined it closely. Both Connaughton and Jackson immediately identified the body as that of Frank W. Rohle.

They identified it by means of a photograph in the pocket that Rohle had in his cell, and also by the prison shoes on the dead man's feet.

The body was very much decomposed and the face was badly swollen, as if it had knocked against some floating object in the water.

Notwithstanding the condition of the body, Connaughton and Jackson say positively that it is that of Rohle.

The body had evidently been in the water some time, and the officials have no doubt that Rohle was drowned immediately after his escape.

The three fishermen said they thought they saw another body floating down the river.

The prison officials at once started down the river looking for the reported body.

The prison officials were very much elated over the discovery of Rohle's body.

whether the men stole the boat or were drowned while trying to swim around the wall.

Inspector McLaughlin this morning got a telegram from State Detective Jackson telling of the finding of Rohle's body.

It was suggested to the Inspector that possibly these might have killed some man on the boat and escaped with him.

The Inspector did not think this was probable.

In response to a telegram inquiry from "The Evening World" as to the identity of the body, the Inspector was asked:

"The body was identified by the Principal Keeper Connaughton and myself also identified two photographs of Rohle, and two sisters that his brother brought up a short time ago."

"They undoubtedly tried to cross the river that night, and probabilities are that Palister was also drowned."

"J. JACKSON, State Detective."

THE JACOBSON MURDER.

Crime for Which Rohle Was to Have Been Executed.

Rohle's crime was characteristic of the man. It was low and brutal.

With a hatchet he had stolen from the woman he boarded with in Hoboken he coolly and deliberately chopped to pieces Frank G. Jacobson, a war veteran, in his little room at 139 Hester street.

Rohle was a marble-trimmer, and boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Katin at 219 Jefferson street, Hoboken. On the night of Sept. 29 last he called upon Paulsen, whom he had known for three years, at his little room at 139 Hester street, which he rented from Mr. and Mrs. Burns.

It was one of the boldest and most daring feats recorded in criminal history.

Rohle and Palister were in the death cells, in a companionable way, early in the morning of the 20th of April.

Guard James W. Hulse went on duty in the death-house at 5.30 P. M. He was to be joined at 9 P. M. by Guard John W. Murphy, and the two would remain on watch until 5.30 A. M.



Quarter Deck and Fo'c'sle Show the Results of Uncle Sam's Hospitality.

motive. It was absolutely unpremeditated in the common meaning of that word.

The murderer and his victim were entire strangers. They had never seen each other all two minutes before the murder, and Palister had no thought, even of ill-nature, two minutes before he had stained his hands with the blood of a fellow-being and was a murderer.

The only reason there was but one victim instead of two, was that Palister had cut Adam Kane deeper and in a more vital spot than Henry Kane, his cousin.

It was the night of April 30, 1892, Adam and Henry Kane stood at Sullivan and Grand streets. Adam was a policeman in his first, or probationary year, and he was receiving congratulations on his appointment to the force.

Presently a little party of men came around the corner. There was a collision. Some harsh words and then blows. Palister was knocked down.

Scrambling to his feet, Palister rushed into Ernest Huicker's grocery store, and seizing a cheese-knife that lay conveniently handy on the counter, returned to the street.

With a blood-curdling cry, "Now I've got you!" he rushed into the crowd and cut the throat of Adam Kane with the knife.

The little group separated quickly, but not quickly enough for Henry Kane to escape. He received several stab wounds in various parts of his body, while his cousin, the new policeman, was stabbed in the abdomen.

The two Kanes were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where Adam died in a few hours. Palister, who was a telegraph man, and lived at 39 Caroline street, was arrested.

He was indicted May 5, and tried before Recorder Smythe in the Court of General Sessions, his trial beginning Oct. 19, 1892, and occupying three days.

He was sentenced Nov. 4, 1892, to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing during the week beginning Dec. 12.

## WALL STREET DEPRESSED.

The Australian Bank Trouble Adds to the Local Uneasiness.

Denial that Cordage Is to Be Taken Off the List.

The stock market continues depressed on account of recent developments in regard to the National Cordage Company and the numerous bank and mercantile failures in various parts of the country.

Many loans have been called, and forced sales of the collateral held against these accounts for the weakness which breaks out afresh every now and then.

In addition to the unfavorable features of the local situation the Australian bank troubles excite uneasiness. They have already led to a sharp rise in discounts in the open market.

At London, where the increasing chances of further withdrawal of gold from this side, the strength of sterling gives ground.

On top of all this the bears are using with success the backward state of the crops, and the uncertain report to be given out this afternoon is awaited with a good deal of interest.

The selling movement in stocks reached large proportions in the early trading, and some of the losses were again marked.

The National Cordage Company preferred declined 10 to 40; American Sugar, 55 to 60; preferred, 1 to 2; Cotton Oil, 15 to 20; Canada Southern, 15 to 20; Chicago & North Western, 25 to 30; Illinois Central, 25 to 30; Louisville & Nashville, 15 to 20; Georgia, 15 to 20; Jersey Central, 25 to 30; Northern Pacific, preferred, 25 to 30; Omaha, 25 to 30; Western Union, 15 to 20; and Manhattan, 25 to 30.

The drop in the last session is attributed to some quarters to manipulation by insiders who wish to make a poor month before the rapid transfer of commissions, in order to induce the latter to make favorable terms to the Manipulator.

In regard to the rumors that about to be effected the National Cordage stocks will be taken off the list of the stock exchange, a member of the stock exchange committee said this morning that the matter has never been suggested or it would be resorted to immediately. In any event, it would be resorted to only as a last resort.

It is not to be overlooked that among the holders of these discredited securities are many members of the stock exchange, and the committee is not likely to do anything to hurt them, unless it is absolutely imperative to expunge Cordage from the list.

## \$100,000 PENSION FRAUDS.

A Norfolk Attorney's Clever Mode of Working is Exposed.

Formed a Notary's Seal and Signature to Put His Cases Through.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The Pension Department believes that it has unearthed the pension frauds.

An attorney of Norfolk, Va., named W. H. Browne, now under arrest, is charged with securing fraudulent pension claims by the wholesale, using as his instruments in many cases colored women and men who could not read or write.

They have learned that Browne did a three-pronged business. In his office occupying second floor, was a notary public named A. H. Richardson, Jr. When Richardson went out of the office Browne used the notary's seal, attesting the false evidence which he had prepared and forwarding the papers to this city.

Richardson is said to have been ignorant of the use to which his seal had been put, and Browne has also been charged with forging the notary's name and seal.

The result of the Examiner's work will be shown next Monday. The United States Court meets in Norfolk on that day, and several pension cases will be brought before it. It is expected that the fraudulent pensioners will be dropped from the rolls and a series of prosecutions commenced.

Browne was arrested about one year ago on the charge of securing fraudulent pensions, but owing to illness, he was on the part of the local authorities, escaped punishment.

The amount will not be known until the Special Examiners make their report, but the arrears in considerable sums have been paid on many of the 100 fraudulent cases the steals will probably aggregate \$100,000.

He Thanks Mayor Gilroy for the Courtesy Shown His Officers.

Mayor Gilroy received this morning the following letter from Vice-Admiral Hopkins, in command of the visiting British ships, which took part in the naval parade.

My dear Sir, I received your New York letter of the 2nd inst. and was very glad to hear of the success of the parade which was held on the 2nd inst. and was very glad to hear of the success of the parade which was held on the 2nd inst.

EXTRA.  
2 O'CLOCK.

EIGHT PAGES.

THAT BOODLE CHECK.

It Was Not Indorsed by Pigot at the Bank.

But He Introduced Ross, Who Got the Money On It.

Second Day of the Columbian Session Trials in Brooklyn.

Judge Moore's warning to James H. Pigot that he would lock him up if he did not appear promptly at the beginning of every session had the desired effect on the defendant this morning.

The plan clerk in the Building Department, who is jointly indicted with Brodsky, Abrahamson for presenting false and fraudulent bills against the city for erecting a grand stand during the recent Columbian festivities, arrived in the Court of Sessions ten minutes before his trial was resumed.

During the morning he listened to the proceedings very attentively, though he does not show any outward signs that he fears the result of his trial.

The evidence already brought out was direct and to the point. City Auditor Weber identified the alleged false and fraudulent bills for \$11,400 for alterations grand-stands as having been presented at his office, and Deputy Comptroller Smith swore that the bills were paid in two warrants.

Alexander C. Snyder, of the firm of Ross & Snyder, lumber dealers, of Third avenue, swore that Pigot had ordered the lumber for the grand stand. He understood that Pigot was interested in the stands, and he called at his office. After talking the matter over, he came to an agreement whereby the lumber was to be furnished for the stand.

Pigot subsequently paid for the material by a check for \$1,365, which was drawn against his own bank account. He was paid at the grand stand, but never saw Patrick Ross.

There was the usual crowd of spectators in the court-room, when the trial was resumed today. The seats in the rear of the room were filled with ward politicians and their friends. One or two of the indicted defendants dropped into court during the day, but they only remained a few minutes and then departed.

It was R. C. Orten, Cashier of the Kings County Bank, was the first witness called today. He testified that Patrick Ross had a check for \$1,365, which was drawn against his own bank account. He was paid at the grand stand, but never saw Patrick Ross.

"I think he was the witness replied. He then identified a transcript from the books of the bank, showing Ross's account with the bank during October last.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke asked the witness to read Ross's account since October to the present time. It was objected to, and Mr. Clarke was forced to suspend the examination.

Martin Ross, a nephew of Patrick Ross, was the next witness. He was in business with a partner, "dummy" contractor, John J. Ross, in the city of New York. He was not personally acquainted with Ross, but he could identify his signature by comparing it with the signature book in the bank.

"Was Patrick Ross a depositor at your bank in New York?" he asked.

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